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Fears election impact

Carter 'sends' summit on Mideast to Europe

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — President Jimmy Carter — opposed to a new Camp David-style summit with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin — has suggested instead that Sadat and Begin hold a summit with a European leader, preferably Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, informed sources said Wednesday.

Egypt, disturbed by the stalemate in the Palestinian autonomy talks, had proposed a Carter-Sadat-Begin summit as a way of breaking the deadlock, the sources said.

But Carter turned down the proposal for domestic political reasons, they said. The president feared that if the summit failed, it would severely damage his 1980 re-election chances and boost the fortunes of his rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, the sources said.

But Carter told the Egyptians he would give his blessing to a three-way summit in Europe, which would include Sadat, Begin, a European leader such as Kreisky, and a

lower-level American emissary.

Carter suggested Kreisky because of the Austrian leader's interest in resolving the Palestinian question, the sources said.

The president is reluctant to assume a high profile on the Middle East at this time because taking a stand on the controversial Palestinian question could cost him domestic political support.

But Carter would like to see a breakthrough on Palestinian participation in the peace process, and hopes that European involvement in the negotiations would lead to some development, the sources said.

Diplomatic sources here believe the chances for a European summit are virtually nil.

Israel is expected to oppose the conference because of Kreisky's contacts with PLO leader Yasser Arafat. The Begin government is also cool to the general concept of European participation in the peace process, sources said.

For its part, Egypt does not want to see the United States relinquish its role as the chief mediator in the peace negotiations, and can be expected to say no to any summit that would lead in that direction.

Strauss says 'not one iota' of agreement on autonomy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (Agencies) — Egypt and Israel don't have "one single iota of an agreement" yet on autonomy for Palestinians, special U.S. mediator Robert Strauss has told Congress.

"We don't have a single thing on the shelf that we've completed," Strauss told the House Middle East Subcommittee, Tuesday.

"There are vast, vast differences that we do not know how to bridge between the two parties," Strauss told the subcommittee.

Strauss, appearing on the eve of talks in London with the chief Israeli and Egyptian negotiators, told Congress, "I come here as barren as a tin can."

The former Democratic Party chairman who was named special envoy by President Jimmy Carter in April, did indicate some hope for progress in coming months, possibly as a result of internal political ferment after the resignation of Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

He said the slow pace suits Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, but said, the United States should not exert pressure.

Front attacks U.S. move

Sarkis, Habib discuss South

BEIRUT, Oct. 24 (R) — United States envoy Philip Habib Wednesday discussed how to bring peace to South Lebanon with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis.

The 59-year-old American diplomat told reporters his talks were informative. He was seeking a solution to the problem within the framework of United Nations resolutions.

Habib arrived here Tuesday at the same time as Arab League Secretary General Chadi Kleibi of Tunisia, who was met by Sarkis Wednesday.

The Arab League summit conference, due next month will have the South Lebanon as one of its main topics.

Habib, the U.S. State Department's senior career diplomat, was sent on a tour of Middle East states as part of a sounding out process following Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's comments that he wanted to convert the precarious ceasefire in South Lebanon into a more stable truce.

The United States will borrow \$ 2.2 billion in marks to support the dollar. (See story page 10)

Will more foreign banks serve the Kingdom better?

By Hank H. Jansen

JEDDAH, Oct. 24 — With some 10 foreign banks already making their presence felt in the Kingdom, either in partnership with Saudi abians or independently, it would seem that the country is served a wide banking network that satisfies the demands of both Saudi siness and the needs of the expatriate community and their coun-

Yet it is sometimes argued that the Saudi economy would be bettered if more foreign banks entered the picture. The main basis for s argument relies upon the supposed benefits that would come out to both the individual citizen and the country as a whole. Going around the local banks in Jeddah one is faced by a choice of titutions that cater both to those who want domestic and those

who want international transactions. But customers are sometimes bewildered by the differences in the quality of services offered and in the charges levied by the different banks for the same banking transactions, and it is worthwhile shopping around, for sometimes a simple telex transfer abroad can involve an SR30 difference in price from one bank to another.

In fact, some local bankers confide that customer complaints about the difference in charges have made SAMA — the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency — put forward the proposition that uniform charges be applied for certain banking transactions.

This is expected to be resisted by some banks, for as one banker put it, "the quality of service is influenced by the cost of our operation. In this case, whose cost and operations structure are we to follow in arriving at a 'standard' rate?"

Others point out that with time, and as automation spreads in the Kingdom, service charges will drop to levels comparable to Europe and the United States, but that due to high labor costs, the present service charges are fair.

One point that is stressed by bankers is that the public is already receiving the benefits of increased competition among banks due to the policy of Saudization of foreign banks. In effect Saudization will allow previously wholly-owned foreign banks to open branches throughout the Kingdom.

The British Bank of the Middle East, Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez, and Allegemene Bank Nederland have all successfully made the transition to Saudization and are operating new branches in the Kingdom under their respective new names of Al Saudi Al Britani, Al Saudi Al Fransi and Al Saudi Al Hollandi.

Banque de Caire has this week began operating under the name Saudi Cairo Bank, and Citibank is expected to be Saudized by mid-1980. Thus it would seem that the customer is able to pay his money and take his choice.

Can the Saudi economy, in its present stage of development,

Youths urged to join army

DAHRAHN, Oct. 24 (SPA) — Minister of Defence and Aviation Prince Sultan Wednesday urged Saudi Arabian youths to join the armed forces "to protect the dignity of their religion and country and reinforce the potential of the Arab and Islamic worlds."

The prince was addressing a ceremony to honor the 20th and 21st classes of cadets at the Technical Academy here.

Commander of land troops Gen. Muhammad Saleh Al-Hamad, Commander of the Eastern Province Gen. Ali Al-Bouri, the commander of the air base housing the academy Col. Ali Ahmad Al-Ghamdi and other senior armed forces personnel also attended the passing out ceremony.



Prince Sultan

Graduates totalled 38, including nine from neighboring Bahrain, North Yemen and Sudan.

Prince Sultan attended a military parade, delivered the certificates to the graduates, then watched an air display by Royal Saudi Air Force jets.

Arab foreign ministers meet in Tunisia Nov. 14

By Farouk Luqman

JEDDAH, Oct. 24 — Arab foreign ministers will meet in Tunis Nov. 14 to lay the groundwork for the following week's Arab summit meeting there. *Arab News* was told Wednesday.

Confirmation of the date and location of the meeting came in an interview with Habib Bourguiba, Jr., son and adviser to the Tunisian president.

He said his country has agreed "with great pleasure" to be the host for the summit, and added that it is only fitting that Tunisia should host the first summit since the move of Arab League offices from Cairo to Tunis.

He said Tunisia was greatly honored that King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd had suggested the Tunis location for the coming conference on problems in the Arab world.

The proposal was contained in a letter from King Khaled carried by Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal to President Bourguiba.

"I have now brought the answer from the president and it is our honor and pleasure to accept as hosts," he said, adding that the current schedule calls for the foreign ministers to meet in the Tunisian capital on Nov. 14.

Heads of state of Arab League members will presumably meet a week later to begin their look at problems which range from the situation in South Lebanon to that of the Palestinians to the dispute between Algeria and Morocco over the former Spanish Sahara.

Bourguiba said holding the summit in Tunis "crows the transfer" of Arab League offices there following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty and the suspension of the Cairo government from the League.

"We consider the Saudi proposal (on the site) a kind and noble gesture," he said.

His message to the Kingdom confirms that the summit will be held in Tunis, rather than in Tripoli or Damascus as had reportedly been suggested last month by some Arab states.

And it also apparently means that the questions of the meetings agenda and participation in the summit have been ironed out.

Bourguiba met with Crown Prince Fahd here Tuesday after his arrival from Tunis.

In the interview with *Arab News*, although he stressed that he is happy the summit is to be held in Tunis, he expressed regret that it needs to be held at all.

To get a look at the agenda for the meeting one should take a look at a map of the Arab world and "start counting the problems that need to be tackled," he said.

"You can fill ten pages with problems, much to my regret and sorrow," he added.

But foremost among them, and undoubt-

edly in line for discussion at the meeting are the related problems of South Lebanon and the Palestinians, he said, and the Spanish Sahara situation may also be a topic for discussion.

The five year-old guerrilla war there has pitted Morocco, which claims the mineral-rich former Spanish colony against the Algerian-supported Polisario guerrilla movement. (See related story, Page 4)

The war has claimed thousands of Arab lives and strained relations between the two North African neighbors Algeria and Morocco almost to the breaking point.

A number of Arab leaders have tried to mediate, aware of the gravity of the conflict and the gravity of the threat of direct confrontation, not only between the two countries but in the whole Maghreb," he said.

He said that if the conflict is not settled quickly it could have repercussions that set off a chain reaction involving other states.

While he said he hoped that a solution could be reached, he indicated he is not too optimistic of one, in spite of the best efforts of Arab leaders trying to mediate it.

The move will also bring pressure on foreign contractors to press at home for a stable dollar, in order that they not lose money on any future devaluations of the dollar.

At the same time, if the dollar should continue to increase in value as it has done over the past two weeks, contractors would gain from the switch, while the Kingdom would not lose any since it has surplus dollars from oil revenues.

The decision, communicated in a circular from the finance ministry to other government departments, emphasized that foreign firms who now hold large contracts in Saudi Arabia will continue to be paid in the currencies specified in their contracts.

And the new ruling will not affect payment on future contracts of less than SR 300 million, which will continue to be paid in riyals.

Wholly Saudi-owned contractors will have their choice of being paid for large contracts in riyals or dollars, but that choice will have to be specified in each contract as it is negotiated, the ministry said.

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Speaks on law

Gulf is secure, Naif tells paper

JEDDAH, Oct. 24 — Interior Minister Prince Naif says there are no threats whatsoever to the security of the Gulf.

In an interview published in *Al-Riyad* Wednesday, he said many others envied the tranquility of the Gulf.

He added that the states of the Gulf were quite capable of extinguishing any fire others might wish to set, and there need be no anxiety at all about the region's future or security.

Everybody knew, he said, that the recent decision, subsequently reversed, by Lloyds of London to treat the Gulf as a war zone for insurance purposes and levy higher fees was unfounded.

Turning to the Kingdom's internal security, he said that "those who wage war against us for our abiding by the Sharia and the application of its penal sanctions forget, or pretend to forget, to read the crime statistics in their own countries."

Before criticizing us (with Zionist instigation) for the "savagery of cutting off the hand of a thief, they

Red Crescent offices to open

DAMMAM, Oct. 24 (SPA) — Two branches of the Saudi Red Crescent Society are to be opened soon in Jubail and Abqaiq.

WEATHER

Temperatures will rise in the north-western, western and south-western regions and drop in the north-eastern, eastern, and part of the central regions.

Thick clouds will cover the eastern, north-eastern and part of the central regions, with thunderstorms possible.

Winds will be moderate and westerly to south-westerly in the west. They will be northerly in the east.

Conditions in the Red Sea will be light to medium and moderate to rough in the Gulf.

Wednesday's temperatures (Maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	37	26	Jizan	35	26
Jeddah	35	25	Wajh	29	23
Riyadh	35	21	Turaif	23	11
Dhahran	34	25	Arar	27	14
Medina	34	22	Sulayyel	35	17
Taif	28	16	Abha	25	11



TIMBER: A timber yard in downtown Jeddah, with Yemeni workers.

Over past ten months

13,000 phone lines cut by workmen

JEDDAH, Oct. 24 — Construction companies in Jeddah have damaged 13,000 telephone lines in the past ten months.

Jeddah Telephone Director Rabi Dahlan was quoted in reports Wednesday as saying that his department spends a lot of time and energy repairing damage caused by companies at work.

Prince Naif said "that this historical course should be an example to set all Islamic countries on such a right path and reap the same fruits as we did."

telephone bills are more than SR1,500 for three months.

Saudi Telephone meanwhile said in a statement that its temporary training center in Jeddah is now fully operational, supplementing facilities in Riyadh.

The center will accommodate students and teachers until the permanent, 250-student school is constructed. Another permanent school of the same size is planned for Riyadh.

The training center is managed by Samir Dahlan and offers

E. Province beggary purge set over Eid

DAMMAM, Oct. 24 (SPA) — The Beggary Combat Office of the Eastern Province plans an intensive campaign over Eid Al-Adha.

Director of the Office Mansour Abdullah Hilal has urged officials, merchants and the public to cooperate during the campaign. He has also called on merchants to send charity to charities for the needy.

Hilal also urged religious bodies and the public inside mosques not to interfere with the activities of the combat committees, so that they can catch beggars and hand over the deserving among them to the proper authorities for special financial assistance.

instruction from a range of 35 available courses, excluding the ten switching courses which are given in Riyadh. Nine teachers make up the staff in the one-story structure and 18 classes are used for studies from basic training for cashiers, installers, repairmen and others, to training in English, operator services, tools and safety and defensive driving.

Meanwhile, the Assistant Director of Health in Jeddah, Dr. Abdul Aziz Abbar told *Al-Medina* Wednesday that several Arab and Islamic medical missions have arrived to serve their pilgrims.

He said strict preventive measures are being taken against communicable diseases, and that medical teams are carefully watching the situation.

In Taif the director of health Dr. Ahmad Argous, said the public hospital in Mina will open Friday and close Nov. 15. Special equipment has been acquired for the first time to treat sunstroke on the spot. Similar equipment has been

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Minister assures Khaled, Fahd

Food adequate for Pilgrimage

Riyadh, Oct. 24 (SPA) — Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman Solaim has informed King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd that there are adequate food supplies for the Pilgrimage.

The Ministry of Commerce said preparations were being taken to meet demand in the Holy Places where two million pilgrims will converge. It said there was sufficient flour, rice, sugar, edible oils, milk, meat, vegetables and fruits.

Dr. Solaim arrived in Dhahran Wednesday. He inspected work at the flour mills and grain silos and the distribution system for animal feed in the Eastern and Northern Provinces.

Health Minister Dr. Hussain Al-Jazairi also cabled King Khaled on the health conditions of pilgrims, describing them as satisfactory.

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other will be based on Biqqa and Hareeth. They will be on duty 16 hours a day.

In Jeddah, Communications Minister Sheikh Hussain Mansouri said there have been a considerable number of roads, flyovers and tunnels built in the Holy places this year. Puddles left by the rainstorms have cleared and landslides repaired.

He said it was a wise decision by the government to prohibit the entry of small cars to the Holy Places during the pilgrimage. They would only have aggravated the traffic situation there.

Sheikh Hussain said that the Saudi Public Transport Company has not been charged with carrying pilgrims but may well be if the need arises.

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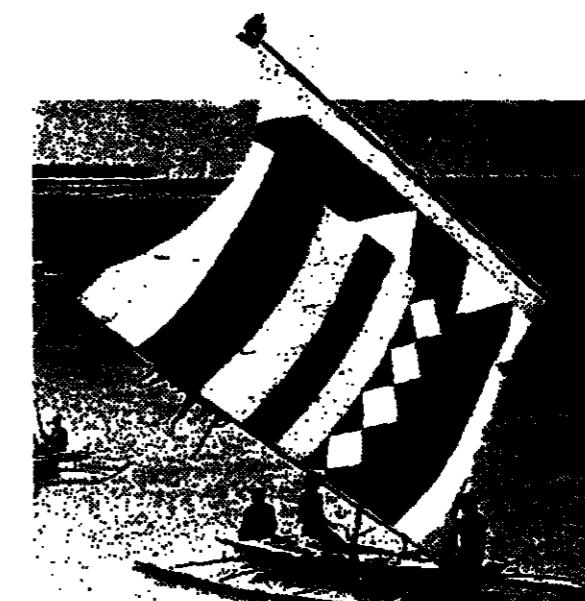
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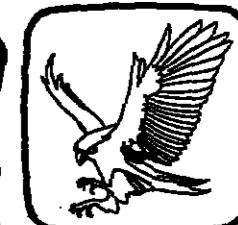
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هذا من الممكن

By SIDF

Industry loaned SR203m

By James Buchan

RIYADH, Oct. 24.—The Saudi Industrial Development Fund, at two board meetings this week, committed loans worth SR203 million to local industry.

At meetings chaired by Khaled Al-Gosaibi, deputy governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, the five-year-old fund approved

Ittihad book out

JEDDAH, Oct. 24.—Jeddah's Ittihad Sports Club has published a brief history and summary of its activities. Called *Hopes of Al-Ittihad*, it is written by Abdul Aziz Abu Muzarid.

For Nov. 11

IDB office dedication set

JEDDAH, Oct. 24 (SPA)—Mecca Governor Prince Fawaz will dedicate the new headquarters of the Islamic Development Bank Nov. 11.

The government of Saudi Arabia had given it land, the building and furniture.

Meanwhile, the bank has

KIOSK

Jeddah

Saturday, Oct. 28; Tuesday, Oct. 30

Rehearsals for *Private Lives*; produced and performed by SET, at PCS.

Makram Irani, Middle East art expert, available for consultation and sales at 53638 from 10 a.m. to noon.

Riyadh

Sunday, Oct. 28

Riyadh Softball League at Bechtel Field:

Stage vs. Desert Rats, 7 p.m.

Bechtel vs. Bell Canada, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, Oct. 30

Riyadh Softball League:

Lockheed vs. Bechtel, 7 p.m.

Desert Rats vs. Law Engineering.

Friday, Nov. 2

Riyadh men's basketball, round robin at Riyadh International School 9 a.m., public invited.

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Former monarch suffering from cancer

Iran sends envoy to verify Shah illness

TEHRAN, Oct. 24 (Agencies) — The Iranian government is sending a representative to the United States to verify that the former Shah's stay there is purely on medical grounds, the official news agency Pars said Tuesday night.

Pars quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying the government had received an assurance from U.S. Embassy officials here that the former Shah's sudden arrival in New York Tuesday morning was in order to receive emergency medical treatment.

Emergency supplies ordered

Food crisis hits besieged Mahabad

TEHRAN, Oct. 24 (Agencies) — Provincial authorities Tuesday ordered emergency food supplies into the city of Mahabad where Kurdish rebels are holding out against encircling government forces.

West Azerbaijan Governor-General Jamshid Haqqi told Reuters he had ordered in a 30-ton consignment of rice and that tanks of fuel oil would be arriving Wednesday.

Some local residents said earlier they had been reduced to eating just bread and onions because of the shortage of food supplies.

Haqqi said: "The Interior

spokesman said it had always been Iran's position that it opposed the Shah going to the United States.

He said the government had received a further assurance from the U.S. Embassy that the Shah and former Empress Farah would not undertake any political activity during their stay.

Pars quoted the spokesman as saying the government understood the Shah was suffering from some form of cancer.

U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said

commander, Gen. Ali Zahirnejad, was reported to have warned that his men will destroy any house in Mahabad from which the guerrillas shoot at soldiers "no matter how many people are occupying that house."

Newspapers quoted him as vowed: "We shall destroy the owl and its nest."

Tehran radio reported Tuesday night that revolutionary guards arrested 11 "infiltrators" carrying weapons and explosives at Shar Al-Arab on the border northwest of Iran's key oil refinery complex at Abadan.

The radio said the captured explosives were the same kind used by saboteurs who blew up a train between Tehran and Ahwaz, the heart of Iran's southern oil fields in Khuzestan, last month killing scores of persons.

CBS-TV and the *Daily News*, meanwhile, reported the Shah would undergo gall bladder surgery Wednesday. Blockage of the ducts through which bile leaves the liver can be caused by tumors, inflammation and gall stones.

A State Department source, who asked not to be identified, said the Shah had a blocked bile duct and was suffering from cancer. He did not specify the type of cancer.

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The radio said the captured explosives were the same kind used by saboteurs who blew up a train between Tehran and Ahwaz, the heart of Iran's southern oil fields in Khuzestan, last month killing scores of persons.

It said the chemotherapy recently had become less effective and the Shah had developed a high fever and lost weight.

CBS-TV and the *Daily News*, meanwhile, reported the Shah would undergo gall bladder surgery Wednesday. Blockage of the ducts through which bile leaves the liver can be caused by tumors, inflammation and gall stones.

Another report said two groups within the Afghan army, sent to Logar, Pakista province to fight the rebels, instead clashed themselves, killing several soldiers and destroying four tanks.

After the clash, it said, "a large number of soldiers, along with 140 Soviet-made rifles and seven personnel carriers, joined the rebels."

The rebels have been fighting ever since a Marxist government came to power in April 1978.

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White House Years

JAHIJAS

The Autumn of Crises: Jordan (2)

Editor's note: Arab News is publishing extracts from the memoirs of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger twice a week. This is the second installment of his chapter *The Autumn of Crises: Jordan from White House Years*.

Meanwhile the situation in Amman continued to improve; talks began between the Jordanian government and moderate fedayeen leaders. On September 3 Bear in Moscow presented our protest against ceasefire violations along the Suez Canal. In the course of that conversation Vinogradov described things in Jordan as no worse and no better; he made no reference to any Soviet intercession with Iraq. To underscore the importance we attached to developments in Jordan, Nixon on September 4 received our new Ambassador to Amman, Dean Brown, in San Clemente.

By September 5 the crisis seemed to have abated. One more sign was the sudden Soviet warning to us against an Israeli crossing of the Canal, which they claimed was imminent. (As already described, this also had the function of deflecting attention from Egyptian and Soviet ceasefire violations.) It is a stereotyped Soviet tactic to fire off a threat as a crisis in which they have been reluctant to intervene winds down; evidently they hope to inspire the impression after the event of having been the principal factor in resolving the issue and thus establish a claim for compensation. (For example, in 1956 the Soviets had sent a stern warning to London and Paris to desist from the Suez invasion when the decision to withdraw was already apparent.) While the fedayeen had been prevented from taking over, the King's power was far from restored. Iraq's maneuvering remained an uneasy reminder of his waning authority in his own country. The American attitude — limited to nervous lecturing — had been ambiguous, falling far short of any action that could affect the situation concretely, much less dominate it. The calm was deceptive, however. Events in fact were now heading out of control.

Hijacking Crisis
There has never been a satisfac-

tory explanation of why the fedayeen acted as they did during the period they themselves later described as "Black September." At the beginning of the month Nasser and the Soviets had successfully moved their missile system up to the Canal. The United States was getting ready to press Israel for negotiations in which Jordan was slated to participate, looking toward withdrawal from the West Bank. If left undisturbed, the process had many hopeful elements for the Arabs. Israel's military predominance along the Canal had been broken; pressures on Israel were certain to multiply once negotiations started. But the extremists among the fedayeen had their eyes elsewhere; their goal was not peace with Israel but its destruction. They were as yet unrecognized as a political entity — treated as refugees internationally, as objects of mixed fear and admiration in the Arab world, as terrorist criminals by Israel. They did not aspire to a political settlement in which their demands would be compromised; they sought a base under their control from which they could mount the decisive attack on Israel and destroy it. In this sense their attempt to thwart diplomatic progress had a rational basis. On the other hand, the Palestinians were also gradually gaining ground in Jordan. They were approaching autonomy; by overplaying their hand, they destroyed their own prospects and ended up expelled to Lebanon. And the crisis they produced, ironically enough, handed the United States the opportunity to recoup much of what had been lost in the hesitations of the previous month, and so opened the road for the diplomacy of the years that followed.

The crisis erupted on September 6 when members of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the most extremist wing of the fedayeen movement, hijacked

several aircraft. A Pan American 747 jumbo jet was flown to Cairo airport, its passengers released, and the plane blown up shortly after landing. An American TWA 707 and a Swissair DC-8 were flown after landing. An American TWA 707 and a Swissair DC-8 were flown by fedayeen to Dawson Field, a dirt strip some thirty miles from Amman. On September 9 a British VC-10 was also hijacked and joined the others at Dawson Field. The hijacking of an Israeli plane was aborted by its security personnel.

Altogether these hijackings involved several hundred passengers, including Swiss, German, British, French, Americans, and others. The most vulnerable group were the Israelis and dual-nationals — that is, those holding both Israeli and American passports. On September 7, the PFLP offered to release all passengers except Israelis and dual-nationals in return for the release of all fedayeen held in Swiss, German, and British jails, Israeli and dual-national passengers were to be held in return for guerrillas in Israeli jails. They gave a deadline of seventy-two hours.

Our immediate concern was to prevent the retention of American citizens, along with Israelis, after the other hostages had been released. Nor could we accept hierarchies established by foreigners among American citizens.

We knew that Israel had a policy of never yielding to blackmail. It feared that if it ever yielded, no guerrillas could be held captive: terrorism would be encouraged. Our own view was roughly the same. The European countries involved did not believe that they could adopt such an uncompromising position. We urged them, at a minimum, to negotiate as a group.

On September 8, Rogers called a morning meeting in his office at state: Laird, Helms, Alexis Johnson, Joe Sisco, and I attended.

Allegations of a "Situation Room syndrome," discussed already in Chapter IX with respect to the EC-121 shootdown, sometimes include the accusation that officials manufacture crises in order to fulfill romantic notions of military prowess and machismo.

This is nonsense. For one thing,

the Situation Room is uncomfortable, unesthetic, and essentially oppressive, as I have already described. For another, discussions there are usually highly technical. Because of the proximity of the most advanced communications equipment, those deliberating in the Situation Room have instant access to the latest information. Since they are usually sub-Cabinet officers, there is a good chance that decisions will be taken systematically through analysis and referred to higher levels for review.

The risk of rash decisions lies not there but in ad hoc meetings in the Oval Office, the Cabinet Room, or the personal offices of Cabinet members. There the danger is real that plausibility is confused with truth and verbal fluency overwhelms cool analysis. It is there that in the absence of staff work decisions may be made which the facts do not support, where individuals talk to impress and not to elucidate at a time when precision is crucial. The temptation there is much greater than in the Situation Room to allow a fleeting and superficial consensus to ratify unexamined assumptions. There are the simultaneous risks of paralysis and recklessness. Principals cannot really know the consequences of their recommendations unless those recommendations have been translated into specific operational terms.

So it was at the meeting in Rogers's office. Wild ideas dominated desultory discussion. For example, considerable time was devoted to the possible use against the hijackers of some nerve gas that paralyzed victims without their knowledge. The lack of knowledge of whether a suitable gas existed in our arsenal impeded the discussion no more than the absence of a concept of how it was to be delivered, indeed how any military action was to be organized or sustained. Rogers concluded with the conviction with which he had started the meeting — nothing could be done. The use of American troops was militarily impractical; Hussein would not move against the Palestinians; and Israeli intervention might be his death warrant.

The same arguments were repeated in the afternoon in a

meeting with the President. Laird, Rogers, Johnson, Sisco, and I were present, along with J. Edgar Hoover and John Mitchell, who dealt with the domestic implications of hijacking. The President made no decision. He had earlier told me privately that the hijacking should be used as a pretext to crush the fedayeen; in the meeting he made no such comment. He did say that in an extremity he preferred American to Israeli military intervention. Rogers demurred, saying that we would pay an enormous price for an essentially useless act.

The President turned to me. I replied that we faced two problems, the safety of the hostages and the future of Jordan. If the fedayeen could use Jordan their principal base and in the process destroy the authority of the King — one of the few rulers in the region distinguished by moderation and pro-Western sympathies — the entire Middle East would be revolutionized. Two months after our peace initiative the military balance along the Canal would have been altered by cheating at the very moment that the political balance along the Jordan front would have been destroyed by force. We could not acquiesce in this by dithering on the sidelines, wringing our hands, urging the resumption of peace talks, and then proclaiming our impotence.

Since no one was eager to face the implications of this analysis, discussion turned to the prevention of hijacking. Mel Laird talked about electronic devices for airport security in the future. The President decided he favored both armed guards and electronic devices; he turned to me to "coordinate" this effort and asked Laird to take the "lead responsibility." He instructed Rogers to press diplomatic initiatives. My confusion as to what all this meant was not cleared up when the President wandered into my office ten minutes after the meeting and said he recognized we had a "terrible bureaucratic problem"; the Cabinet officers all wanted to "do something"; he had given them each something to do; I should sort it out. He did not say how, or even exactly what he intended.

Meanwhile, we were receiving disturbing accounts from Amman.



With Dean Brown, new ambassador to Jordan, at San Clemente, Sept. 4, 1970

The Jordanian army was reportedly to be in virtual mutiny because of what they considered insults and provocations by fedayeen. Loyal to the King but refusing any further compromise, they threatened to take matters into their own hands for the King's own good. Pressure was mounting on Hussein for forceful action.

With the President's approval, and to put an end to the bureaucratic confusion, I activated the NSC crisis machinery on September 9. For seventeen days thereafter, the WSAG would meet at least once a day virtually every day to discuss options, prepare contingency plans, and implement decisions on a coordinated basis. This was more than a procedural step; it was a warning to the bureaucracy that the vacillation over the standstill violations would not be repeated if Jordan deteriorated. My chairmanship of WSAG implied the threat that any unresolved issues would be passed on to Nixon.

The President is crucial in a crisis. He must be close enough to the process to give impetus to the ultimate decisions; yet he should not become so involved in the details that he precludes a thorough examination of alternatives. Kennedy wisely excluded himself from preliminary discussions during the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. Nixon followed the same procedure during the Jordan crisis of 1970 and almost all other crises of his Presidency. He was, in fact, at his best in such situations. He did not pretend that he was exercising his responsibilities as Commander in Chief by nervous meddling with tactical details of formative deliberations; he left the shaping of those to the government machinery under my supervision. He would hesitate before committing himself, sometimes in maddening ways. But he had a great sense of timing; he instinctively knew when the moment for decision had arrived; and he would then act resolutely, especially if he could insulate himself from too much personal controversy.

In the preliminary phase of the Jordan crisis I submitted daily at least two, and on occasion three, situation reports to the President.

These informed him of WSAG recommendations, events in Amman, and the progress of negotiations for the release of hostages. Since all relevant agencies were represented on the WSAG, it could be assumed that full

recommendations.

On September 9, the primary problem was to set a course. It was clear that a successful policy must have at least three components: a full analysis to determine realistic range of choice, meticulous preparation, and early seizure of the initiative. Passivity in a crisis leads to mounting impotence; it is forced to react on issues at contexts contrived to one's maximum disadvantage. By contrast, the side that has the initiative occupies its opponent's energy analysis. And since the opposition will always assume the worst in a crisis, even relatively minor moves can have a major catalytic effect, unless they are so obviously bluffing as to encourage contempt. For maximum effectiveness one's actions must be sustained; they must appear relentless, inexorable; hesitancy and gradualism invites an attempt to test one's resolution by matting the commitment.

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Surface hopes for Carter's '80 campaign

By Paul MacDonald

WASHINGTON —

For the first time in many months, the political tide in America seems to be turning back in President Jimmy Carter's favor; and for the first time in half a year, Senator Edward Kennedy's image seems, though maybe only briefly, to have dimmed somewhat. At least, at first sight.

The President appears to have performed reasonably well in the stridently publicized Florida straw poll, although it was almost universally regarded as a meaningless exercise. He appears, too, to have extracted some kind of electoral promissory note from the traditional king-maker of Democrats aspirants, the Mayor of Chicago — a promissory note he may well use to good effect a year from now.

Federal prosecutors had charmed the White House by announcing that all the allegations of wrongdoing in the Carter family peanut business were without foundation. Statisticians across at the Treasury added to the mood of good cheer in the executive mansion by revealing that the industrial production index had risen for the first time since May, by a fraction — but a significant fraction — of percentage point.

Some White House men were holding their breath and wondering if perhaps the ill-starred economy was showing faint life signs once again.

The President's press office lost no time in improving the shining hour by repeatedly stressing Carter's attributes to audiences spread across six states in which he travelled during the week. And, as Carter's star rose, so that of his rival from Massachusetts began to go down. "I think we've shown that if you thought the Democratic nomination was Teddy's for the asking," said Jody Powell with a smile. "You'd better think again."

Upon closer examination, though, it would seem there is less reason for Powell to grin so smugly. Not one of the quartet of apparent triumphs stands up to searching analysis: in the view of many observers in the capital, none of the perceived setbacks to Kennedy's hopes offers good reason to discourage his candidacy.

On the contrary, both men now seem ready and willing to fight out to the finish, producing what Chicago's perceptive mayor, Jane Byrne, gloomily predicts will be "a bloodbath for the Democratic Party."

In Florida, for example, President Carter's associates rushed to the television microphones on October 15 to tell the world that their candidate had trounced Kennedy "by a margin of two-to-one. We whipped him good!" But it has now become clear that the margin was intolerably thin. Had Carter lost just 16 votes in Palm Beach and 56 votes in the city of Miami, Kennedy would have won the state. (To put this in perspective, just 40,000 Democrats voted, and this in a state with 2,750,000 registered Democratic voters).

When it is considered that Florida borders Carter's home state of Georgia: that the President's energetic family campaigned in the state continuously for six weeks that millions of dollars in federal aid were pumped into Florida at Carter's specific request; and that Kennedy, an unannounced candidate, did not make a single personal appearance — then Carter's razor-thin victory seems especially hollow.

Of course, the immediate message that passed across the ether was that Carter had won and Kennedy had lost. But the real power-brokers of this country — the mayors, the congressmen, the precinct captains — are not interested in first impressions. What will count with them is a detailed and sober analysis of what happened in the 'Sunshine State.'

Mayo Byrne of Chicago, the tough little Irishwoman who resembles the legendary Mayor Daley in all but physique, holds many keys to the success of Democratic candidates. Cook County, Illinois, proved a fulcrum that helped lever Truman, Kennedy and Johnson into power: that it may do so again prompts all Democrats of any real ambition to call on, and court, the leadership of the city machine.

President Carter, in his attempts to woo Mrs. Byrne, seems to be repeating at least one of his Florida tactics. He is deluging Illinois in general, and Chicago in particular, with vast sums of treasury money to finance long-stalled projects.

So, when the President dined in a Chicago hotel the other night, it was hardly surprising that he was greeted with expressions of sincerely felt gratitude — expressions that deluded many of the American press corps into believing that Mrs. Byrne had actually endorsed Carter for his 1980 bid — had promised him that Cook County would be behind him.

In fact she did nothing of the sort. She said, quite pointedly, that the decision was up to the party bosses, not her. While she supported Carter for now, who could say what would happen in three months' time? It was all rather less than a triumph, despite Carter's exultant remark that it had been "perfect" of Mrs. Byrne to be so kind to him.

(OFNS)

HOLLOW VICTORIES

Despite speculation to the contrary, the two reverses suffered by the Begin administration will not affect its intransigent stance at the seemingly endless "autonomy" talks with Egypt. Dayan's resignation and the judgment handed down by the Israeli Supreme Court against the Elon Moreh settlement near Nablus are not without significance. Yet it would be foolish to build them up into pointers to dramatic changes in Israeli attitudes.

The resignation has its explanation more in Dayan's despair of political advancement within government ranks; together with his ill health. He also must have had in mind the low fortunes of the Begin administration and its possible demise in the near future. It certainly was not Dayan himself alleged, on grounds of his "moderation".

The Elon Moreh case is more dangerous, since it seemed to supply the media, especially in the West, with a ready-made drama of an embattled but unbowed judiciary standing up to be counted against an unreasonable government. This myth would not stand closer examination.

Israel's system of justice has always been an instrument in the hand of its expansionist and aggressive government. One could hardly set this lone incident against the thousands of human rights violations which the Palestinians suffered while the complaisant Israeli judiciary looked on when it was not itself the culprit. In any case, the government (and Begin for all of his unpopularity still commands a majority in the Knesset) could always change the law.

But the danger of the case goes deeper. Its extensive coverage is being used to divert attention from the settlements built on "state owned" land and those connected with the country's supposed "security." Palestinian Arab agitation was directed first against these, only to find themselves faced with the more serious danger of arbitrary private appropriation of private land, where no question of security (as even the court had to concede) could possibly arise.

Thus Palestinians are invited to think that a "victory" has been achieved through Israeli justice. But the real effect is that seizure of so called "state land" as well any land taken over for "security" reasons will now appear as the lesser, and therefore a tolerable, evil. There is no possibility here of recourse to Israeli "justice."

PREMATURE OPTIMISM

The crisis in South Lebanon, and by implication the Lebanese problem as a whole, has again come to the fore as the main object of high level diplomatic contacts. There has been the visit to Beirut by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi which was succeeded by a visit from Philip Habib of the United States State Department. Before them both came a visit from a high French official, directed toward the same end.

The timing of this activity coincides with the imminence of the Arab summit in Tunis. The various Arab and foreign interested parties are trying to work out an approach to place before Arab heads of state, who are known to have placed the South Lebanon crisis on top of their agenda.

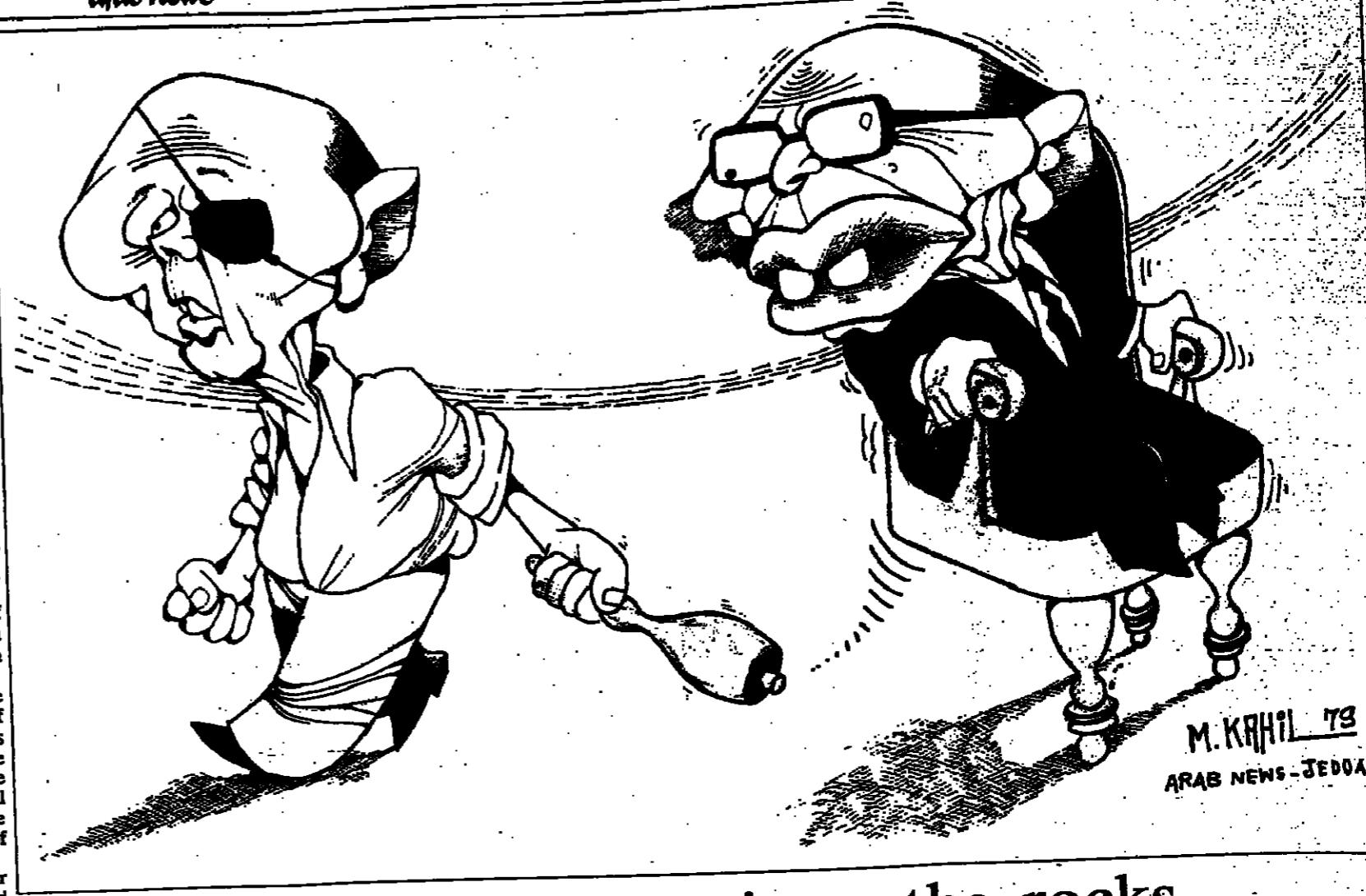
All this has led to a note of cautious optimism in Lebanese official circles. But optimism, however cautious, is surely premature. The problem is too complicated and has been left to fester for too long. Far more powerful commitment is required if any impression is to be made to it. More, at any rate, than indicated by the dislocated American "plan", which is so far the only one available.

Given its position, America is instrumental for any solution. Yet the signs are that it does not want to take the front seat. This it wants to leave to Kurt Waldheim and the United Nations. The role it envisages for itself is that of using its influence behind the scene — mainly on the reluctant Israelis.

This is in an evasion of one of the crucial issues here: that of American contact with (and therefore implied recognition of) the Palestine Liberation Organization. The PLO is known to be ready to talk, provided it receives American recognition and assurances that it is to become party to any Middle East settlement and achieve its aim in establishing a Palestinian state. Without this, the PLO sees no reason in surrendering its "South Lebanese card".

This leaves the ball where it is most often found — firmly in the United States' court. But while official America still insists that there is to be no contact with the PLO, Habib's visit indicates otherwise. Indirect contacts have been made in the past and will be made again. The Americans have recognized the importance of the PLO but are yet to act on this openly. And it is this half measure of secret indirect contact which has so patently failed in the past.

As for the future, the signs are that the Carter administration does not want to rush things. A hint of why it is still dragging its feet came yesterday when a senior official said that he doubts whether the Begin administration will last for long. The crucial test for American policy will then be delayed until such time as Begin falls or America thinks it is time his intransigence is opposed.



Poland's economy is on the rocks

By Patrick Worsnip

WARSAW —

A hard-hitting report by an unofficial group of researchers calling for basic changes in the way Poland is run has begun to circulate here as the country prepares for its next Communist Party congress.

The 76-page "Report on the state of the Republic and Ways leading to its Reform" is the product of a discussion club which met once in November of last year before running into official opposition which prevented further sessions.

The document is based on replies to a questionnaire sent to 50 members of the group, known as "Experience and the Future" (DIP) and including writers, journalists, academics, experts in various fields and Catholic intellectuals.

It was secretly distributed in June among the DIP membership, which includes party members and excludes dissidents. Recently, however, it fell into the hands of the dissidents' print-shop which promptly duplicated 5,000 copies.

The report paints a black picture of a dictatorial but ineffectual leadership, corrupt administration, deepening crisis in industry, agriculture and trade, and a frustrated and apathetic general public, increasingly split into haves and have-nots.

Its main thesis is that the malaise underlying Poland's serious economic troubles is the people's loss of confidence in their leaders, who are urged to win it back through broad democratizing reforms in public life.

At the same time, the report says Poland should maintain its socialist system, the "leading role" of the Communist Party, continuing friendship with Moscow and membership in the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military alliance.

Western analysts said the document reflected the views of liberal specialists and thinkers and gained added weight from the fact that its authors were all on the "official" side of the fence.

They were sceptical about whether the leadership would act on the report. But they said its publication now could embarrass Party Chief Edward Gierak who was to announce at next February's congress what course Poland will take in the bleak economic climate of the early 1980s.

Gierak's policies came under fire at a party plenum last December from a provincial party leader who recently lost his job.

The DIP report has been sent to Gierak, as well as Head of State Henryk Lablanski, parliamentary Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, Catholic primate Stefan Wyszyński and former Academy of Sciences Chairman Tadeusz Tarbinski.

But at a recent press conference a deputy chairman of the state planning commission, Maciej Wirowski, said he knew nothing of it. He also said that while the party was open to criticism it would not accept "sterile" or criticism or fault-finding.

DIP was set up as an apparently independent initiative under the aegis of the semi-official Polish Free University Society. Its aim was to bring together anybody — except dissidents — prepared to talk freely about the country's problems.

Its first and only meeting gathered over 100 people with guests including such luminaries as Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a central committee member and editor of the weekly *polityka*, and Antoni Rajkiewicz, one of Gierak's economic advisers.

After the meeting, which sharply criticized inequalities and privileges in Poland, the authorities sought to bring the group under strict party control, a demand rejected by the organizers. At this stage

the establishment figures involved pulled out.

The respondents to the DIP questionnaire, identified only by numbers, answered six general questions about the state of the country, which were processed into the report by a 10-man "service team."

The team includes Communist writer Stefan Bratkowski, one of the main initiators of DIP, Witold Zalewski and Kazimierz Dziewanowski, respectively vice-president and deputy secretary of the official Writers' Union, sociologist Jan Malanowski and Catholic activist Andrej Wielowolski.

The background to the report is the severe recession which has set in following Poland's rapid economic expansion in the early 1970s.

Growth rates have fallen below two per cent so far this year, the country is using 65-70 per cent of its hard currency export earnings to service its \$15 billion debt to the West, and numerous basic products, including meat, are in short supply.

The report diagnoses an "acute crisis which has embraced basic fields of social, political and economic life," and blames "factors within the system." "These factors are not of an economic nature but (concern) the way of conducting policy and wielding power," it says.

"It is hard to resist the impression that reluctance to seek compromise agreements with various social strata and groups has become one of the basic rules of conducting policy in our country," it states.

The report criticizes in particular the party's insis-



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Social Democrats in Denmark will form cabinet after victory

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24 (R) — Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen Wednesday announced he would form a minority government after his Social Democrats staved off a center-right challenge in general elections Tuesday.

The Social Democrats, whose coalition with the Liberals had collapsed earlier this month in a dispute over the country's economic crisis, gained four seats in the 179-seat Folketing (parliament) to hold 69.

The Liberals and three other center-right parties in the "four-leaf clover" opposition bloc.

Basque town stands aloof as home rule vote nears

RENTERIA, Spain, Oct. 24 (AP) — Spain's Basques were expected to turn out heavily Thursday to vote on home rule, but not in Renteria, a gloomy industrial suburb that has been a favorite police target.

"The people here don't believe in the home rule proposal. They have no confidence in police — national or autonomous — and I don't either," said Mayor Sabin Olazola.

The reason was that the town has been attacked four times by police since the end of the Franco dictatorship, including a charge last May into City Hall after Olazola's separatist-line party won municipal elections.

But the most famous police gaffe took place July 13, 1977. With the town protesting the killing of a demonstrator, 80 national police officers swept through Renteria's streets, smashing store windows with club and firing bullets into parked cars.

The Madrid government transferred the company out of the reg-

ion and paid store owners more than \$30,000.

"I am not going to vote," said Pantzi Gudaroste, an employee of a store whose windows were smashed.

The referendum is to give the Basque more control over their national tax contribution, public education, health care, and an autonomous police force with limited jurisdiction.

The campaign closed peacefully Tuesday, 48 hours before the vote, despite fears a wave of violence by the separatist organization ETA might disrupt balloting.

Greeted by denunciation

Prague convicts activists

PRAGUE, Oct. 24 (Agencies) — Playwright Vaclav Havel and five other Czechoslovak dissidents were convicted Tuesday night of subversion in one of the biggest trials of its kind in Eastern Europe since the signing of the 1975 Helsinki agreement on human

rights, sources present in court reported.

Havel, 43 a founder of the Charter 77 human rights movement, was jailed for four and a half years.

The heaviest sentence of five years was meted out to engineer Petr Uhl, 38, a Marxist who had previously served four years for forming a revolutionary socialist party.

Computer programmer Vaclav Benda, 32, was sentenced to four years and journalist Jiri Dienstbier, received three years. They were both in the charter group.

Journalist Otta Bednarova, 52, one of the two women defendants, was also sentenced to three years.

The second woman, psychologist Dana Nemcova, 45, a mother of seven children, was given a two-year sentence suspended for five years.

Such a giant had never been found in Eurasia, Tass said.

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POINTS OUT: Chinese Premier and party leader Hua Guofeng points out with his fingers when he is joined by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Monday before the Chancellery in Bonn. Wednesday the Chinese leader paid a visit to industrial regions in West Germany to see how Bonn can help in Peking's modernization drive.

Thais, unknown unit trade fire on border

BANGKOK, Oct. 24 (R) — A Thai military unit clashed briefly Wednesday with "foreign patrol" along Thailand's troubled eastern border with Cambodia.

A supreme command spokesman said the clash, in which both sides used automatic rifles, took place about 200-300 meters inside Thailand in the Ban Nong In area about 260 kilometers east of Bangkok. It lasted for 15 minutes.

He added the Thai unit suffered no casualties and captured a patrolman of the other side who was being interrogated.

Earlier Wednesday Vietnamese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach said Thailand and Vietnam had made a good beginning in trying to halt deteriorating relations.

He also said that the Cambodian authorities had all the means to guarantee the security of truck convoys bringing famine relief

Soviets discover remains of new elephant species

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (R) — Soviet scientists have dug up a giant 8,000-year-old elephant they think belongs to a previously unknown species.

Tass news agency reported Tuesday that the fossil, discovered at Kustanai in Soviet Kazakhstan, was bigger than any known elephant, with a height of three and a half meters and tusks one meter long.

Such a giant had never been found in Eurasia, Tass said.

under a proposal discussed by three U.S. senators in Phnom Penh Wednesday.

BONN, Oct. 24 (R) — Chinese Communist leader Hua Guofeng, seeking ideas for his ambitious plan to modernize China, Wednesday was to visit the industrial heartland of West Germany, land of the post-war "wirtschaftswunder" (economic miracle).

Hua, on a ground-breaking West European tour, spent much of the first two days in political talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

He was scheduled to travel the length of the land, from Hamburg in the north to Munich in the south, during the rest of his stay.

Wednesday he was to fly by helicopter over open-cast lignite mines to visit the Thyssen refined steel works, one of West Germany's most sophisticated, at Krefeld in the industrial Ruhr.

He was also to go to Dusseldorf, state capital of North Rhine-Westphalia, before returning to Bonn to sign agreements on economic, cultural and consular

links.

Hua said in a speech Tuesday night the three accords were new bricks in "an imposing and solid edifice" of good relations which China wanted to build with West Germany.

After signing the agreements and receiving an official farewell from Schmidt, Hua would then fly to Hamburg where he was to visit Thursday the Messerschmidt

U.S. crime rate up by 2%

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation reported Wednesday that the crime rate in the United States in 1978 rose 2 per cent over the previous year.

Violent crimes increased 5 per cent and property crimes rose 2 per cent.

More than 11 million cases were reported to law enforcement agencies last year, the FBI said. Preliminary statistics released by the bureau in March said crime rate rose by 1 per cent in 1978.

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Solution hoped for today

IOC still debating China question

NAGOYA, Japan, Oct. 24 (AP) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) executive board talked for three hours Wednesday on the tangled question of Chinese participation in the Olympic Games, and decided to sleep on it.

An official said Lord Killanin, the IOC president, hopes to announce a final solution Thursday.

The board ignored representatives of Peking and Taipei, who were staying in the same hotel as the IOC leaders and waited hopefully all day to be called to the meeting.

Monique Berlioux, director of the IOC, said: "They were not invited to the meeting."

But Killanin plans to have the Peking and Taipei delegates summoned to his press conference Thursday to hear their fate.

The men from the two parts of China, whose political quarrels

have created the IOC's toughest problem in years, stayed coldly apart from each other. They sat on opposite sides of the hotel restaurant and did not exchange a word if they passed in the hall.

Mainland China, newly recognized by the IOC, will not let its athletes compete in next year's games so long as Taipei calls itself the Republic of China and uses the old Chinese flag.

The IOC wants the Taiwanese Olympic Committee to change its name and flag, the Taiwanese say they will not do so, and claim it would be illegal under the Olympic charter. They have long been recognized by the IOC and have an unblemished record in Sports matters.

Some 400,000 foreign visitors are meanwhile expected in Moscow for next year's Olympic Games — the greatest number ever to visit the Soviet Union at one time.

For Barbarians tour

Soviets hint at banning Britain

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (R) — A Soviet weekly magazine suggested Wednesday that Britain could be barred from next year's Olympic Games here because of the British tour by the South African Barbarians rugby team.

The weekly, the *Literary Gazette*, also suggested that the British government had deliberately allowed the tour to go ahead in order to cause problems for the Moscow Olympics.

In a report from its London correspondent, Valadimir Simonov, *Literary Gazette* said the tour showed that "at the top in London they are again not averse to playing alongside the apartheid regime and giving it international advertising at English stadiums."

"And at the same time, if it works, to complicate the holding of the Moscow Olympics," Simonov added.

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The executive board of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was told Wednesday of Russian planning by Vitaly Smirnov, vice-president of both the IOC and the Moscow Organizing Committee.

Planned for the period of the Games are nearly 1,500 concerts, 450 plays, 450 circus performances and 144 operas and ballets. The artists will include 35 orchestras, 40 variety groups, 16 major folk groups and eight choirs.

"There will be free invitations to all athletes and members of the Olympic family to see performances at the Bolshoi Ballet," Smirnov told a press conference.

Foreign visitors will be able to use credit cards at hotels, restaurants and shops.

Smirnov reported a mixed response around the world to Olympic ticket sales. Moscow appointed agents in each country

and made ticket allocations based on the country's population, the number of athletes it is sending to the Games and its past record of Olympic attendances.

Smirnov said the best response, with 80 to 100 per cent of tickets sold already, was in Japan, East Germany, Romania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Poland, Cyprus and India.

The most disappointing replies, with sales varying from 14 to 35 percent, came from Belgium, Britain, Egypt, Switzerland and Turkey.

"Arrangements with a ticket agent in the United States were finalized only recently, so we got off to a slow start there. Ticket sales are going much faster in America now."

It was also decided the Commission of Olympic Solidarity will hold a meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, Nov. 20 and 21 to decide on extending funds to poor national Olympic committees desiring to take part in the 1980 Winter and Summer Games.

IOC Director Monique Berlioux said the commission, chaired by IOC President Lord Killanin, will study applications and decide on the amount of money to be distributed for travel expenses of athletes from a \$1 million fund.

The fund will come from money received by the IOC in selling television rights to cover Olympic Games.

The president of the Program Commission of the IOC meanwhile called for new events to be included in future Olympic Games.

Arpad Csanadi of Hungary said Wednesday his report to the IOC's Executive Board, submitted Tuesday, suggested that additions be made to the women's shooting competition and the women's 3,000-meter steeplechase added to the athletic events.

The IOC itself has said it cannot penalize Britain because rugby is not an Olympic sport.

However, Simonov's article clearly indicates a Soviet view that the IOC would be acting within its rules if it did bar Britain from the Moscow Olym-

pics.

In 1976 at Montreal, African

Ugandan takes boxing crown

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U.S. will borrow \$ 2.2b in effort to support dollar

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (R) — The U.S. government Wednesday took the latest in a series of actions to shore up the dollar by announcing it would borrow up to \$ 2.2 billion in marks in West Germany over the next three months.

The marks borrowed by the United States Treasury from West German citizens could be used to buy dollars on world currency markets, making them more scarce and thus supporting the dollar's value.

Since a more aggressive dollar support strategy was initiated last November, the Treasury has borrowed the equivalent of \$ 2 billion in marks.

It said it would borrow up to \$ 2.2 billion more through the sale of Treasury securities in early November and in January.

The securities are to be sold

through the West German central bank, the Bundesbank, and are to be available only to West German residents.

The Treasury said other details, such as the interest to be paid on the securities, would be announced later.

The move to borrow marks is the third element in a dollar support program which began taking shape at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Belgrade last month.

The dollar edged up slightly against the yen Wednesday, although it was weakening in late trading in Tokyo.

It closed at 234.80 yen, up from 234.725 yen Tuesday and 232.75 yen Monday.

Supported by credit tightening in the United States, the dollar at one point rose to this year's high of 235.40 yen. The Bank of Japan

sold an estimated \$ 150 million in total spot trading of \$ 875 million in an effort to check the yen's decline.

In London, substantial Bank of England support on the foreign exchange markets Wednesday helped ease pressure on the pound, which fell to its lowest level for more than four months, a result of the scrapping of foreign exchange controls Tuesday.

Sterling traded at \$2.1055 in early European deals after falling below 2.10 in the Far East and New York overnight.

Dealers who reported the Bank of England intervention did not put a value on the government support for the currency, which tumbled on fears of a flight of resident funds abroad, especially to high interest rates in the United States.

UNCTAD reports World chemical industry in collusive behavior'

GENEVA, Oct. 24 (R) — The world chemical industry was accused of carrying out restrictive business practices which are adversely affecting the trade and development of Third World states.

"Collusive behavior has been a marked characteristic of the chemical industry since its inception," a study prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said.

"Initially the outcome of close personal relations between the European chemical inventors, it was subsequently transformed by the major enterprises into a commercial device to establish spheres of influence by carving out protected national and international markets," the agency said.

The document drew no explicit conclusions about possible remedial action but it was issued as background information for an UNCTAD conference to be held here next month.

The study noted that more than 90 per cent of world production of chemicals was located in industrialized market-economy countries — which also accounted for a similar share of world exports — and 25 enterprises dominated the industry in terms of world production and trade.

Developing countries depended heavily on foreign chemical suppliers, importing 70 per cent of their requirements, the document said. Governments in industrialized countries had some control over restrictive business practices affecting the domestic market, but

rarely exercised control when their effects were felt primarily in third markets, it added.

The study said governments of industrialized and developing states were becoming increasingly concerned about possible manipulation of prices established for transactions in goods and services between related chemical enterprises.

"For example by over-pricing imports of a subsidiary, a parent company may be able to prevent or limit that subsidiary's exports. On the other hand, by under-pricing imports of a subsidiary, the parent company may ensure that the subsidiary is in a position to undercut competitors in order to obtain or reinforce market dominance."

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Presently, all of the UAE's oil shipments have to pass through Hormuz.

Bypassing Hormuz

Fujairah plans oil pipeline

DUBAI, Oct. 24 (AP) — The Emir of Fujairah figures in plans to protect the flow of oil from the United Arab Emirates through and around the strategic Strait of Hormuz a spokesman for the emirate disclosed Tuesday.

The spokesman, Ghafour Behroozian, said the plans call for construction of a military airbase in the emirate and of an oil pipeline from Abu Dhabi, the UAE's major oil producer, to Fujairah, which lies to the east of the strait and the Gulf.

Behroozian said he was speaking on the full authority of

Fujairah's ruler, Sheikh Hamad Bin Mohammed Al-Sharqi. But there was no immediate confirmation from the federal government in Abu Dhabi.

The town of Fujairah is only about 100 miles from the Strait. The proposed pipeline, Behroozian explained, would enable Abu Dhabi to divert its oil flow from the Gulf to the Federation's east coast in the event of blockage of the Strait.

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The pipeline would be some

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Wednesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.37
Pound Sterling	7.23	7.28	7.19
Deutsche Mark (100)	187.00	188.00	186.25
Swiss F (100)	205.00	206.00	201.00
French F (100)	80.00	80.00	79.55
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	41.00	41.65
Lebanese Lira (100)		101.40	101.25
Syria Lira (100)		78.00	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.55	4.61
Kuwait Dinar		12.15	12.13
Jordanian Dinar		11.23	11.16
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.00	89.00
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.00	91.50
Bahrain Dinar		8.86	8.85
Iranian Riyal (100)		—	—
Irqi Dinar (100)		9.25	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.25	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)		80.00	88.40
Indian Rupee (100)		—	40.70
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.20
Gold kg.	42,800.00		
10 Tolas bar	5,000.00		
Silver kg.	—		
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.60	—	14.50
Canadian Dollar	2.84	2.28	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	116.00	113.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	169.00	170.00	168.70
Spanish Peso	51.50	51.00	51.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	81.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	46.00	—
Singapore	—	1.57	—

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JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE 24TH OCTOBER, 1979

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
4.	Telida	Messa	Bananas	20.10.79
5.	Dafrafa	Alpha	Baged Barley	18.10.79
6.	Flavia	Kanoos	Gen/Fruit/Cover.	23.10.79
7.	Char Neling	Abdullah	Plywood/Steel	22.10.79
12.	Novi "T"	O.C.E.	Chicken/Vegetable	22.10.79
13.	Min. Flying	A.E.T.	Con.	22.10.79
15.	Strider	Abdalah	Bulk cement	21.10.79
21.	Kwong Fung	Anesco	Timber/Steel/General	21.10.79
24.	Aminah II	Alwan	Bagged Rice/Loose Cereals	23.10.79
38.	Mini Leo	Rolaco	Containers	23.10.79
40.	Chinta	Red sea	Wire Netting	23.10.79
42.	Berges Ex.	Kanoos	Rice/Four	18.10.79
	Gulf Valley		General	17.10.79
	Sharmaine			
	Jackson			
2.	RECENT ARRIVALS:			
	Mini Leo	Rolaco	Containers	23.10.79
	Chinta	Red sea	Wire Netting	—
	Flavia	Kanoos	Gen/Fruit/Cont.	—
	Beverla Trieste	Kanoos	Containers	—
3.	VESSELS EXPECTED WITHIN NEXT 24 HOURS:			
	B. Obaid	A.E.T.	Containers	24.10.79
	Antonios II	Basboud	Durra	—
	Union Hodidah	O.C.E.	Plywood/Gen/	—
	Union Yenbo	O.C.E.	Con.	—
	Hellenic Champion	Alpha	Gen/Con/Gen/	—
	Ast	Abdullah	Reeder	—
	Rain frost	O.C.E.	Frozen Poultry	—
	Fedor	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	—
	Bredihin		Containers	—
	Prasiberg		To Load Empty	—
	Konsomotek		Con.	—
	Oskaid		Con.	—
	Tor Caledonia		Con.	—
	Anglo Express		Contra/Ro Ro units	—
			Contra/Ro Ro units	—
4.	KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM			
	SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HRS. ON			
	3.12.1399/24.10.1979 — CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS.			
4.	Strachmore	Kanoos	General/Cont.	23.10.79
7.	Strachfuna	Kanoos	General	23.10.79
8.	New Swan	Ori	Loading Units	21.10.79
15.	Giochino Lauro	Saito	General	18.10.79
20.	Lawson	Goncalo	Cement in Bags	18.10.79
21.	Abdu	Almas	Bulk Cement	21.10.79
(D.B.)	Intensiva-I	Kanoos	Bridge Structure	22.10.79
31.	Melina	U.E.P.	Barley/Gen.	14.10.79
32.	Primavera (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	11.10.79
37.	Ocean Beauty	Goncalo	Cement in Bags	6.10.79
2.	RECENT ARRIVALS:			
	Strachfuna	Kanoos	General	23.10.79
	Auto Gulf	Kanoos	Ro-Ro	23.10.79
	Sea Land Peeler	Kanoos	Containers	23.10.79
	Strachmore	Kanoos	general/Cont.	23.10.79

UNCTAD reports

'World chemical industry in collusive behavior'

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THE MANAGER
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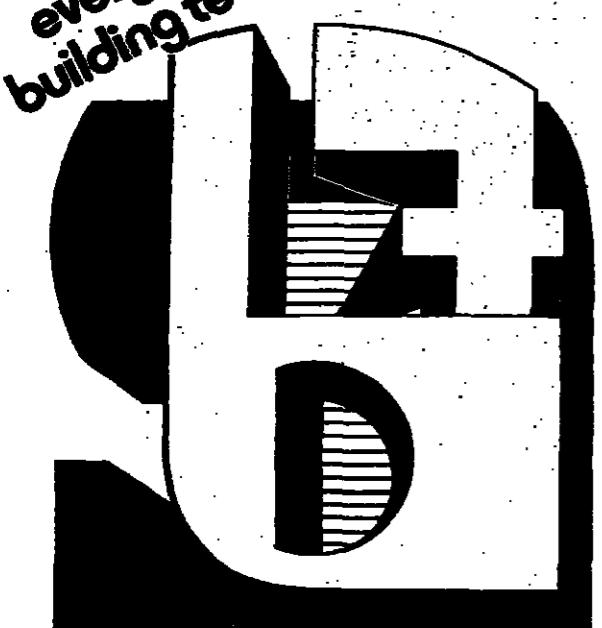
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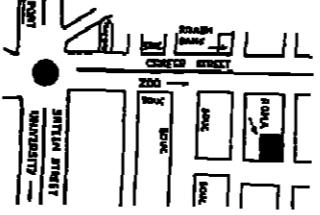
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Both of these positions carry staff status with usual fringe benefits, and salaries will be commensurate with experience and qualifications.

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On The Loose

By Michael J. Hall

The new edition of the Guinness Book of World Records is out, and as it does every year, the 1980 number provides a treasure trove for those of us addicted to the quizzical and often bizarre activities of our fellow man (and woman).

It's relatively easy to get in the book. I'm told. All you have to do is think up some new stunt which hasn't ever been done before, go out and do it — in the presence of witnesses — and apply to the Guinness folks in England for certification.

But getting in the book is no promise of a posterity, for, after all, the old saying goes that "records are made to be broken." And if you can dream up something weird enough to get in the record book, odds are somebody else will soon come along and do it quicker.

So for those of you, who like myself, prefer reading about these feats of daring-do to actually going out and sitting on a flagpole for seven months or the like, here is a selection of some of this year's crop as compiled by the record-keepers:

Chickens can't fly, you say. Nonsense. The record for the longest flight ever by a domesticated chicken is a full 297 feet, 2 inches (90.57 meters) set in 1977 in Rio Grande, Ohio, by a chicken named *Kung Fawk* at the International Chicken Flying Association annual meeting. That's right. There is such a group, and is — or at least was — a chicken by that name. It's official, but don't ask why.

Or consider the question of memory. Personally, I sometimes have a hard time remembering to take my apartment key to the office so I can let myself back in at night.

But Creighton Carvello, of Cleveland, England, doesn't have such worries. His is the record for memorizing the number for pi and reciting it — to 15,186 decimal places.

Like writing letters? So, apparently, does Jacqueline Jones of Lindale, Texas. Her 1,113,747-word missive to her sister in Maine took eight months to complete, and the record book doesn't say how much postage it took to send.

By way of comparison, this week's *On The Loose* figures to weigh in at about 750 words, and modesty forbids me from saying how long it took to write.

And finally, I like a joke as much as the next man. But I don't know if I could have endured G. David Howard's non-stop 16-hour joke-cracking marathon in July which earned him immortality of a sort.

Wisely, the Guinness folks don't pass

judgement on whether any of what the Clearwater Beach, Florida, man said during the spiel was funny.

Now, for some non-record, but hopefully equally illuminating glimpses of human behavior elsewhere.

In Sweden, where they made child-beating (even by parents) illegal early this year, my informants tell me the social fabric may soon be torn asunder once again.

There is a plan, apparently serious, to allow children to "divorce" their parents. Under it, a child could petition a court to take custody of him away from the folks if they failed to supply adequate care."

What is meant by adequate care isn't specified. But when I think of all those times I cleaned my plate (including the spinach) at my mother's urging I began to wonder...

From Dallas, Texas, comes the story of what has to be one of the most brazen criminal acts ever to land in a jail cell. Not so much for the crime he is alleged to have committed, but for what he did once he got to jail.

County jail inmate Edward Moore submitted a petition to state district court to require his jailers to allow him to get a suntan and be visited by his hairdresser while behind bars.

He asked that the court order the local sheriff to allow his hairstylist to visit regularly and further order the sheriff "to expose defendant to sunlight in amounts sufficient to restore defendant's natural skin tone."

Judge John Meade did not set a date for a hearing on the suit. Maybe the whole controversy will just fade away. Like Moore's suntan.

And some Tanzanian air traffic controllers had a hard time of it last week, according to a report from Dar Es Salaam, when a swarm of bees took over their control tower at Tabora in Western Tanzania.

A pilot who couldn't raise the airfield by radio landed anyway and found the discouraged crew of controllers — hiding under a tree, safely away from the swarm's path. I'd have to venture that conduct won them a stinging rebuke. Sorry. Couldn't resist.

A final note. There will be no Arab News — and hence no column — next week as we take a little time off for the holidays marking the Pilgrimage.

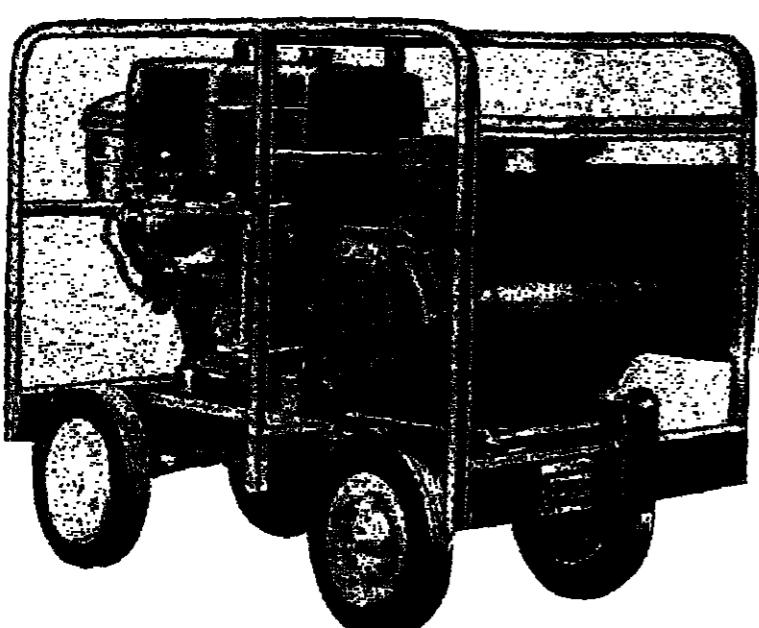
But we'll resume publishing on Nov. 3, and I hope to be able to produce another of these in time for the Nov. 8 newspaper. Until then, happy Eid.

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International

Rhodesia confirms large Zambia raid

LUSAKA, Oct. 24 (R) — Zambians Wednesday celebrated their 15th independence anniversary but festivities were overshadowed by confusion over incursions into Zambia by more than 1,000 Zimbabwean and South African troops.

President Kenneth Kaunda said Tuesday night foreign troops were still on Zambian soil, contradicting an announcement from Salisbury that a Zimbabwe Rhodesian operation against guerrilla bases in southern Zambia had ended and its soldiers withdrawn.

Since then, there has been no official word on the military situation here, although medical sources said a ward at Lusaka's University Teaching Hospital had been cleared to receive casualties.

President Kaunda refused on grounds of national security to say where in the Zambezi River valley the Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops were. The Salisbury announcement said the attack took place about 40 kilometers west of the old border crossing point at Chirundu,

contradicting its own earlier denials that such a raid had taken place.

Diplomatic sources said guerrillas of Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA) had borne the brunt of the Salisbury forces' attack.

But ZIPRA casualties were expected to be taken to field hospitals south of Lusaka as well as to hospitals in the capital, making it difficult to assess the number of dead and wounded.

Tuesday night, Kaunda made no reference to fighting between the invading force and the ZIPRA guerrillas, massing just north of the Zambezi River frontier prior to attempting the dangerous crossing into their homeland.

The president said only that Zambian troops were containing the situation despite being handicapped by inferior military hardware.

There was also no official information



(AP photo)
ON GUARD: Tanks and armored personnel carriers of the South Korean army guard in the streets of Pusan earlier this week after martial law was declared there following anti-government riots.

Junta backers stage march

El Salvador ends ban on rallies

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 24 (R) — Supporters of El Salvador's new government were to take to the streets Wednesday for the first time to show their backing for a program of sweeping economic and political reforms.

Organizers said they hoped 15,000 to 25,000 workers, peasants and students would attend a rally in San Salvador to back the ruling military-civilian junta.

The rally, advertised in radio and newspapers, follows the lifting Tuesday of martial

Jordan 'informer' gets drug charge

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (R) — The man who claimed that he once gave cocaine to White House side Hamilton Jordan has been indicted on a charge of selling cocaine.

John Conaghan, known as "Johnny C." was indicted by a grand jury Tuesday on charges of selling cocaine and the drug quaalude over the past two and a half years.

The junta has promised free elections for next year and full respect for human rights.

Tunnel uncovered

Spain terror plot snuffed

BARCELONA, Spain, Oct. 24 (R) — An apparent plot to blow up homes of military personnel in Barcelona was foiled by police Wednesday when they discovered a 50-meter tunnel leading toward the buildings.

The civil governor, Jose Maria Belloch Puig, told reporters a disaster had been averted.

He said the tunnel had been almost completed when police, alerted by a neighbor, discovered its entrance in a house opposite the block of military homes.

"The only thing left to be done were technical details for placing the explosives," he said.

More than 200 people, most of them relatives of military staff, were evacuated after the discovery. To prevent panic, police told them here had been a gas leak.

There was no immediate indication of who was responsible for the attempt but police were searching for several young men who had occupied the ground floor flat from where the tunnel was dug.

The tunnel was compared with one used by Basque guerrillas to blow up Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid in December 1973.

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Good Morning

By Jihad Khanfar

Scenes unlikely to be viewed on a television. I do not mean by this various aspects of the "decline of the West" constantly on show on the small screen here — promiscuity, drug abuse, fraudulent violence etc. — but some political programs.

A few days ago, I watched a concert feature here, called "Party Political Broadcast," in which each of the major parties in Britain is given equal time (about ten minutes) to make its case. The turn was that of the Labor party, the main opposition to Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government.

The officials said they simply did not know if any patrols were inside Zambia at present.

"This sort of operation is a continuing process," they said.

The officials denied there was any coordination between South African and Rhodesian military forces into Zambia.

In Salisbury, informed military sources said there was growing concern at the increase of infiltration from Zambia and Mozambique.

The most recent estimate indicated there were 15,000 guerrillas operating inside the border. Reliable estimates only two months ago put the figure at 13,000.

Raids into Mozambique in the last eight weeks were also designed to prevent a massing of guerrilla forces preparing to cross the border, the sources said.

The sources said the Patriotic Front appeared to be sending in as many men as possible for two reasons.

If there is a settlement at the current London conference on the future of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the front would need maximum manpower in the country to campaign during planned general elections.

Senate panel defeats 'killer' SALT change

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (R) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has defeated by one vote an amendment to the U.S.-Soviet SALT II nuclear arms treaty that went to the heart of the pact and would have required new talks with Moscow.

The amendment, proposed by Howard Baker, leader of the minority Republican party in the Senate, would have allowed the United States to deploy the same number of heavy nuclear missiles as the Soviet Union.

The amendment, which its opponents said would kill the SALT II accord, was defeated by eight votes to seven Tuesday.

The seven votes in favor of the amendment represented a high point for treaty opponents on the Foreign Relations Committee, which is now preparing the pact for debate by the full Senate.

Joining four hard-core Republican opponents of the treaty were Democratic Richard Stone of Florida, considered almost certain to vote against the treaty, and Senators John Glenn of Ohio and Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska, who could lean either way in the Senate debate on ratifying the agreement.

Under the treaty the Soviet Union is allowed to retain more than 300 SS-18 heavy missiles. The United States long ago opted not to build the heavy missiles, favoring lighter and more accurate weapons.

The fearful ruler came out, fixed his stern look and demanded: "Who would then, sir?" "It's the elephant, sir," quavered the lone protestor. "What of the elephant, man?" "Oh nothing, just thought to tell you we all feel it might need a she-elephant."

Translated from Asharq Al-Awsat.

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